

It will be observed that the description is quite sufficient to justify its recognition as a valid description. Witherby *et al.* (1938) also stated 'Author not clearly stated, either 'Natural History Authorities', Louis Wain, or Sir William Ingram.' That the identity of the author of the name be clear is not a requirement of the *International code for zoological nomenclature* (1999); Art. 50.1, dealing with apparent anonymity, permits internal evidence to be weighed to determine authorship. The article in the *Daily Mail* used the phrase 'on the authority of Sir William Ingram' and we consider that he must be viewed as author, having made the story available to the newspaper. Sir William was the father of Collingwood Ingram, the collector of the specimen named by Ogilvie-Grant. We therefore propose that priority be respected and that this taxon be credited to Sir William Ingram, whilst the appropriate citation for this taxon is as follows: *Parus ater hibernicus* W. Ingram, 1910 (Dec. 28), *Daily Mail*, p. 3, col. 3.

#### Acknowledgements

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## The etymology of *Gallinago hardwickii* (J. E. Gray, 1831), Latham's Snipe

by Murray Lord & Bob Forsyth

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Who was the Hardwicke for whom *Gallinago hardwickii* was named? Several publications, including the official Australian checklist of 1926 (RAOU 1926) and Gotch (1981), state that the name *hardwickii* honoured Maj.-Gen. Thomas Hardwicke (c.1760–1835). Yet a similarly extensive list, including Higgins & Davies (1996), attribute the name to Charles Hardwicke of Tasmania.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas Hardwicke is well known for his early contributions to the zoology of the Indian subcontinent. Hardwicke's life and career have been the focus of several papers, including Kinnear (1925) and Dawson (1946). He was resident in India from at least 1778 until December 1823. Thomas Hardwicke's major zoological publication was *Illustrations of Indian zoology*, co-authored by J. E. Gray of the British Museum, who named the snipe *hardwickii*.

Charles Hardwicke was born in south Lincolnshire in 1780, and arrived in Australia in 1814. He was the nephew of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Hardwicke. As a reasonably prominent citizen in early Tasmania he has been the subject of a biography (Anderson 1978). Aside of his

link to the snipe, the only surviving evidence of his ornithological knowledge is in a report by him on an expedition to north-west Tasmania (quoted in Anderson 1978).

Gray (1831) states: '*Description of a new species of Snipe discovered by Charles Hardwicke, Esq., in Van Dieman's Land [now Tasmania]*', and goes on 'Van Dieman's Land Snipe, *Scolopax hardwickii* . . .'. Whilst no mention is made of Thomas Hardwicke in that passage, the Natural History Museum's Old Vellum Catalogue indicates that the specimen (Vel. Cat. 38: 73b) was presented by Thomas Hardwicke. The Old Vellum Catalogue implies there may have been a second specimen (Vel. Cat. 38: 73a), but no subsequent reference to it can be found. That Gray worked extensively with Thomas Hardwicke presumably explains why various authors have assumed the snipe was named for him. The museum's catalogue of type specimens (Warren 1966) incorrectly referred to Thomas Hardwicke as the collector as well as donor due to a transcription error, which can only have compounded confusion in the literature; Warren's own notes listed Charles Hardwicke as collector (R. Prÿs-Jones pers. comm.).

Whilst one cannot eliminate the possibility that Gray intended to name the bird for both Hardwicks, given that he specifically named Charles as the discoverer of the snipe but made no reference to Thomas' role, the available evidence rather suggests that the species was named to honour its collector.

What implication does this have for the claim, advanced in several publications, that Thomas Hardwicke visited Australia? For example, Whitley (1975) stated Thomas Hardwicke visited Tasmania and collected the snipe in 1824 en route from India to England, a date consistent with records that Thomas obtained leave of absence from India in late December 1823 (Dawson 1946).

Certainly, Thomas Hardwicke had an interest in Australian zoology. His papers in the British Library contain references to having received specimens from various Australian sources and contain lists of Australian species. Other papers of his in the Natural History Museum contain illustrations of Australian birds. He donated several Australian specimens from both New South Wales and Tasmania (R. Prÿs-Jones pers. comm.), but no evidence establishes that Thomas Hardwicke did visit Australia. Given the lack of references to Australia in extensive biographical articles on him, it appears likely Thomas Hardwicke never visited the country, and suggestions he did are a result of him being incorrectly considered the snipe's collector.

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## A replacement name for *Coracina papuensis intermedia* Rothschild, 1931

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Generic regrouping of the species of cuckooshrikes under *Coracina* Vieillot in Peters (1960: 180, 194) and Dickinson (2003: 467, 470) has duplicated the species-group name *intermedia*, creating secondary homonymy (ICZN 1999, Arts. 53.3, 57.3.1). The senior name is *Coracina melaschistos intermedia* (Hume, 1877) for the central and southern Chinese form of the Black-winged Cuckooshrike, and the invalid junior name under Art. 59.1 is *Coracina papuensis intermedia* Rothschild, 1931, for the south-west New Guinean population of the White-bellied Cuckooshrike. No other names are available for the south-west New Guinea population, and accordingly I propose for it:

### *Coracina papuensis rothschildi*, nom. nov.

As a replacement name for *Coracina papuensis intermedia* Rothschild, this new name takes the type of *intermedia* Rothschild. It should be noted that this form is questionably distinct, Mees (1982) and LeCroy (2003) regarding it as consubspecific with nominate *C. p. papuensis*. Its minimal colour differences could well be caused by age, dirt or simply clinal variation.

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